

## DAY

TO DAUNT. *v. a.* [*daunter*, French, *domitare*, Latin.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.

*Fairfax*, whose name in arms through Europe rings,  
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,  
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,  
And rumours loud, which *daunt* remotest kings. *Milton*.  
Where the rude axe, with heaved stroke,  
Was never heard the nymphs to *daunt*,  
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunts. *Milton*.  
Some preferences *daunt* and discourage us, when others raise  
us to a brisk assurance. *Glavinville's Sept. c. 24*.  
DAUNTLESS. *adj.* [from *daunt*.] Fearless; not dejected; not discouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on  
The *dauntless* spirit of resolution. *Shakespeare's King John*.  
*Dauntless* he rose, and to the fight return'd:  
With flame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd.  
*Dryden's Virgil's Aeneid*.

He, not by wants or woes oppress'd,  
Stems the bold torrent with a *dauntless* breast. *Dryden*.  
The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power  
and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing, for the glory  
of such a *dauntless* conduct as he has shown under it. *Pope*.  
DAUNTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dauntless*.] Fearlessness.

DAW. *n. f.* [supposed to be named from his note; by  
*Junius* to be corrupted from *dawol*; the German *tul*, and *dol*, in  
the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.] The  
name of a bird.

I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,  
For *daws* to peck it. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrongs  
That *daws*, and trees, and rocks should last so long,  
When we must in an instant pass to nought. *Davies*.

The loud *daws*, his throat displaying, draws  
The whole assembly of his fellow *daws*. *Waller*.

DAWK. *n. f.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow  
or incision in their *daws*.

Observe if any hollow or *dawk* be in the length. *Moxon*.  
TO DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an incision.

The swift coming about of the work would, where a small ir-  
regularity of stuff should happen, job the edge into the stuff,  
and so *dawk* it. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

TO DAWN. *v. n.* [supposed by the etymologists to have been  
originally to *dawen*, or advance towards day.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.  
I have been troubled in my sleep this night;  
But *dawning* day new comfort hath inspir'd. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

As it began to *dawn*, towards the first day of the week,  
came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre. *Mat. xxviii. 1*.  
All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;  
Aurora *dawn'd*, and Phœbus shin'd in vain. *Pope's Odyssey*.

2. To glimmer obscurely.  
A Romanist, from the very first *dawning* of any notions in  
his understanding, hath this principle constantly inculcated,  
viz. that he must believe as the church. *Locke*.

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or  
eminence.

While we behold such *dauntless* worth appear  
In *dawning* youth, and souls so void of fear. *Dryden's Æn.*

Thy hand strikes out some free design,  
When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope*.

DAWN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's  
rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within  
eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's *dawn* your care employ,  
To search the land, and where the cities lie,  
And what the men; but give this day to joy. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Beginning; first rise.  
These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over  
the soul. *Pope*.

But such their guiltless passion was,  
As in the *dawn* of time inform'd the heart  
Of innocence, and undisturb'd truth. *Thomson's Summer*.

DAY. *n. f.* [Sax., Saxon.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called  
the artificial day.

Why stand ye here all the *day* idle? *Mat. xx. 6*.  
Of night impatient, we demand the *day*;  
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray:  
The night and *day* successive come and go,  
Our lasting pains no interruption know. *Blackmore's Creation*.

Or object new  
Casual discourse draws on, which intermits  
Our *day's* work. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix. l. 224.

2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day.  
How many hours bring about the *day*?  
How many *days* will finish up the year? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. Light; sunshine.  
Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*; not in rioting and  
drunkenness. *Rom. xiii. 13*.

The West yet glimmers with some streaks of *day*.

## DAY

Now spurs the latest traveller apace,  
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Around the fields did nimble lightning play,  
Which offer'd us by fits, and snatch'd the *day*:  
'Midst this was heard the shrill and tender cry  
Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did fly. *Dryden*.

Yet are we able only to survey  
Dawnings of beams, and promises of *day*. *Prior*.

4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age;  
the time. In this sense it is generally plural.

After him reign'd Gutheline his heir,  
The justest man, and truest, in his *days*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

I think, in these *days*, one honest man is obliged to ac-  
quaint another who are his friends. *Pope*.

We have, at this time of *day*, better and more certain  
means of information than they had. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

5. Life: in this sense it is commonly plural. He never in his  
*days* broke his word; that is, in his whole life.

6. The day of contest; the contest; the battle.  
His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*;  
He came, he saw, he seiz'd the struggling prey. *Rosensman*.

The noble thanes do bravely in the *war*;  
The *day* almost itself professes your's,  
And little is to do. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,  
If striking first, you were to win the *day*? *Dryden*.

7. An appointed or fixed time.  
Or if my debtors do not keep their *days*,  
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,  
I must with patience all the terms attend. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

8. A day appointed for some commemoration.  
The field of Agincourt,  
Fought on the *day* of Christopher. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

9. From day to day; without certainty or continuance.  
Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and service doth  
oblige the Spaniard but from day to *day*. *Bacon's War with Spain*.

TO DAY. On this day.  
To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. *Pf.*

The past is all by death posited,  
And frugal fate, that guards the rest,  
By giving, bids us live to-day. *Ponten*.

DAYBED. *n. f.* [from *day* and *bed*.] A bed used for idleness and  
luxury in the daytime.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown;  
having come down from a *daybed*, where I have left Olivia  
sleeping. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

DAYBOOK. *n. f.* [from *day* and *book*.] A tradesman's journal;  
a book in which all the occurrences of the day are set down.

DAYBREAK. *n. f.* [from *day* and *break*.] The dawn; the first  
appearance of light.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,  
As men for *daybreak* watch the Eastern skies. *Dryd. In Emp.*

DAYLABOUR. *n. f.* [from *day* and *labour*.] Labour by the day;  
labour divided into daily tasks.

Doth God exact *daylabours*, light deny'd,  
I fondly ask. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd*.

Did either his legs or his arms fail him? No; but *daylabour*  
was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man, that  
could get an estate with two or three strokes of his pen. *South*.

DAYLABOURER. *n. f.* [from *daylabour*.] One that works by  
the day.

In one night, ere glimpses of morn,  
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn  
That ten *daylabourers* could not end. *Milton*.

The *daylabourer*, in a country village, has commonly but a  
small pittance of courage. *Locke*.

DAYLIGHT. *n. f.* [from *day* and *light*.] The light of the day, as  
opposed to that of the morn, or a taper.

By this the drooping *daylight* 'gan to fade,  
And yield his room to sad succeeding night. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

Nay, then thou mock'st me: thou shalt buy this dear,  
If ever I thy face by *daylight* see.  
Now go thy way. *Shakespeare's Midsummer-Night's Dream*.

They by *daylight* passing through the midst of the Turks  
feet, safely recovered the haven, to the great joy of the be-  
sieged Christians. *Knight's History of the Turks*.

He stands in *daylight*, and diffidant to hide  
An act, to which by honour he is ty'd. *Dryden*.

Will you murder a man in plain *daylight*? *Dryd. Sp. Trigar*.

Yet though rough bears in covert seek defence,  
White foxes stay, with seeming innocence;  
That crafty kind with *daylight* can dispense. *Dryden*.

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary prismatic colours,  
they will appear neither of their own *daylight* colours, nor of  
the colour of the light cast on them, but of some middle  
colour between both. *Newton's Opt.*

DAY-LEVE. *n. f.* The same with ASPHODEL, which see.

DAYSMAN. *n. f.* [from *day* and *man*.] An old word for umpire. *Shif*.  
Perhaps rather, surety.

For what art thou,  
That mak'st thyself his *daysman*, to prolong  
The vengeance prest? *Fairy Queen*, b. ii. cant. 8.

DA'YSPRING.

## DEA

DA'YSPRING. *n. f.* [from *day* and *spring*.] The rise of the day; the  
dawn; the first appearance of light.

To all are *dayspring*, under conscious night,  
Secret they finish'd, and in order set. *Milton's Parad. Lost*.

The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,  
With *dayspring* born, here leave me to respire. *Milt. Agon*.

DA'YSTAR. *n. f.* [from *day* and *star*.] The morning star.  
I meant to make her fair, and free, and wife,  
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great:  
I meant the *daystar* should not brighter rise,  
Nor lend like influence from his lucient seat. *Ben. Johnson*.

Sunk though he be beneath the wat'ry floor;  
So sinks the *daystar* in the ocean bed,  
And yet anon repairs his drooping head. *Milton*.

DA'YTIME. *n. f.* [from *day* and *time*.] The time in which there is  
light, opposed to night.

In the *daytime* the fittest in a watch-tower, and flesh most  
by night; that the mingled things done with things not done,  
and that the is a terror to great cities. *Bacon's Essay* 60.

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when  
the moon did shine, and kept it under ground in the *day-  
time*. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 156.

DA'YWORK. *n. f.* [from *day* and *work*.] Work imposed by the day;  
day labour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,  
Ere prime thou halt th' imposed *daywork* done. *Fairfax*.

TO DAZE. *v. a.* [Sax., Saxon.] To overpower with light;  
to strike with too strong lustre; to hinder the action of seeing  
by too much light suddenly introduced.

They smote the glittering armies as they stand,  
With quiv'ring beams, which *daz'd* the wond'ring eye. *Fairfax*, b. i. *stan. 73*.

Poor human kind, all *daz'd* in open day,  
Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. *Dryden*.

DA'ZLED. *adj.* [rather *daz'd*.] See DASY. Besprinkled with  
daisies.

Let us  
Find out the prettiest *daz'd* plot we can,  
And make him a grave. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

TO DAZZLE. *v. a.* [See DAZE.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the sight  
by sudden lustre.

Fears use, many times, to be represented in such an imagi-  
nary fashion, as they rather *dazzle* men's eyes than open  
them. *Bacon's War with Spain*.

How is it that some wits are interrupted;  
That now they *dazzle* are, now clearly see? *Davies*.

The places that have either shining feniements or manners,  
have no occasion for them: a *dazzling* expression rather da-  
mages them, and serves only to eclipse their beauty. *Pope*.

2. To strike or surprize with splendour.  
Those heav'nly shapes  
Will *dazzle* now this earthly, with their blaze  
Insufferably bright. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix. l. 1683.

Ab, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain design;  
To raise the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. *Pope*.

TO DAZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to lose  
the power of sight.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I see three suns? *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
Come, boy, and go with me; thy sight is young,  
And you shall read, when mine begins to *dazzle*. *Shakespeare*.

An oversight maketh the eyes *dazzle*, inasmuch as perpe-  
tual looking against the sun would cause blindness. *Bacon*.

Looks, Dianet, for I dare not trust these eyes;  
They dance in milks, and *dazzle* with surprise. *Dryd. Aureon*.

DEACON. *n. f.* [*diaconus*, Latin.]

1. One of the lowest order of the clergy.  
Likewise must the *deacons* be grave. *2 Tim. iii. 8*.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning *dea-  
cons* and widows, in those primitive times, are very impor-  
tantly urged by the disciplinarians. *Bp. Sander's Judgment*.

2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.

3. And also the matter of an incorporated company.

DEACONESS. *n. f.* [from *deacon*.] A female officer in the an-  
cient church.

DEACONRY. *n. f.* [from *deacon*.] The office or dignity of  
a deacon.

DEAD. *adj.* [Sax., Saxon, Dutch.]

1. Deprived of life; exterminated.  
The queen, my lord, is *dead*:  
—She should have died hereafter. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive,  
from what they are when *dead*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

She either from her hopeless lover fled,  
Or with disdainful glances shot him *dead*. *Dryden*.

2. With *of* before the cause of death.  
This Indian told them, that, mistaking their course, the  
crew, all except himself, were *dead* of hunger. *Arbutnot*.

3. Without life; inanimate.  
All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the press,  
Like the last gazette, or the last address. *Pope's Dial. ii.*

4. Imitating death; senseless; motionless.

## DEA

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and  
horse are cast into a *dead* sleep. *Pf. lxxvi. 6*.

Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we  
know is used for procuring *dead* sleeps. *Bacon's Nat. History*.

5. Unactive; motionless.  
The tin fold sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, ac-  
cording to the quick vent and abundance, or the *dead* sale and  
scarcity. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rolling year  
Seems to stand still: *dead* calms are in the ocean,  
When not a breath disturbs the drouly main. *Let's Oedipus*.

They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unemployed time  
lying upon their hands, nor the uneasiness it is to do nothing  
at all. *Locke on Education*, sect. 207.

6. Empty; vacant.  
This colour, nevertheless, often carries the mind away;  
yea, it deceiveth the sense; and it seemeth to the eye a shorter  
distance of way, if it be all *dead* and continued, than if it  
have tress or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye  
may divide it. *Bacon's C.L. of Good and Evil*.

Nought but a blank remains, and a *dead* void space,  
A step of life, that promis'd such a race. *Dryden*.

7. Useless; unprofitable.  
The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they  
lay *dead* upon their hands for want of vent. *Bacon's Hen. VII*.

Perfuate a prince that he is irretrievable, and he will take  
care not to let so glorious an attribute lie *dead* and useless by  
him. *Addison's Whig Examiner*.

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.  
Travelling over the mountain Amanus, then covered with  
deep snow, they came in the *dead* Winter to Aleppo in  
Syria. *Knight's History of the Turks*.

There is something unspeakably cheerful in a spot of ground  
which is covered with trees, that smiles amidst all the rigours  
of Winter, and gives us a view of the most gay season in the  
midst of that which is the most *dead* and melancholy. *Add. Spect.*

9. Still; obscure.  
Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their  
disorders by the *dead* darkness of the night. *Hayward*.

10. Having no resemblance of life.  
At a second sitting, though I alter not the draught, I must  
touch the same features over again, and change the *dead* col-  
ouring of the whole. *Dryden's Fab. Preface*.

11. Obscure; dull; not brightly. Used of founds.  
We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the  
bottom, which was supported, in the midst of the cavity of  
the receiver, by a bent stick, by reason of its spring against  
the opposite parts of the inside of the vessel; in which, when  
it was closed up, we observed that the bell seemed to found  
more *dead* than it did when just before it founded in the open  
air. *Boyle's Spring of the Air*.

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.  
How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is composed  
in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened  
by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. *Addis. Spect.*

13. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless: of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.  
Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry ditches. *Arbutnot*.

15. Without the natural force or efficacy; as, a *dead* fire.

16. Without the power of vegetation; as, a *dead* bough.

17. [In theology.] The state of spiritual death, lying under  
the power of sin.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and  
sins. *Ephes. ii. 1*.

THE DEAD. *n. f.* Dead men.

Jove saw from high, with just disdain,  
The *dead* inspir'd with vital life again. *Dryd. Æn. b. vii*.

The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* near the  
great roads. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.

That the *dead* shall rise and live again, is beyond the disco-  
very of reason, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke*.

The tow'ring bard had sung in nobler lays,  
How the last trumpet wakes the *dead*. *Smith*.

DEAD. *n. f.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or  
gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is  
to expect an harvest in the *dead* of winter. *South's Sermons*.

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs  
were all fast asleep. *L'Estrange*.

At length, in *dead* of night, the ghost appears  
Of her unhappy lord. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

TO DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever  
kind.

So iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straitways.  
*Bacon's Natural History*, N° 774.

TO DEADEN. *v. a.*

1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation.  
That the found may be extinguished, or *deaded* by dis-  
charging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the  
piece, and to the open air, is not probable. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard  
stretched,